

## RALEIGH GROWING INTO A FINE CITY

Panic Fails to Check Its Steady Progress.

### HAS FINE NEW POWER PLANT

Electric Current Comes Twenty-six Miles to Operate Street Railways, Light the City, and Run Its Factories—Develops Big Park System. Building an Auditorium.

Raleigh, N. C., May 1.—The progress of Raleigh during the past twelve months has been gratifying. During the panic, the banks conducted business in the usual way, and it was one of the three points in the State where no script issue was made by the banks.

The street railway system has been doubled in mileage; the work of constructing the power line between Raleigh and the Cape Fear River has been pushed and now it comes about that the city has one of the best street railways in the country for a place of 30,000 population, and that the electric power, brought from a \$1,000,000 plant, a distance of twenty-six miles, is here and is operating all the textile mills and a number of other industries, furnishing 6,500 horsepower, cheap and efficient. The city's lighting system has been made thorough.

The work of extending conveniences, in the way of water, gas, electric lights, and sewerage to the annexed district has been pushed, as Raleigh's limits have been doubled in size, now covering four square miles.

### City Admirably Located.

Raleigh, the capital of the State, situated on the boundary between the oak and the pine growth, and on the first plateau above the coastal plain, is so admirably located as to show the wisdom of the State's commissioners, who, in 1792, selected it as the site for the capital, bought the land on which it stands as State property, and then sold lots for building purposes, reserving the streets and sidewalks, parks, and places for the public buildings as State property. Two other cities in the United States have been similarly purchased, these being Savannah, Ga., and Washington, D. C.

Four railways, the Southern, the Seaboard Air Line, the Norfolk and Southern, and the Raleigh and Southport are here, and the Montgomery Lumber Company, a wealthy corporation, which owns 40,000 acres of pine timber in its county and two others adjoining, is rapidly building a standard railway from the Atlantic Coast Line to Raleigh, and in eighteen months or less this city will be in touch with that great railway system and will have five railroads of its own.

### Building an Auditorium.

The larger life of the city has manifested itself very sharply and admirably this year. The legislature provided for an auditorium to seat not less than 5,000 persons, and this will become the meeting place of the great political conventions, as well as of gatherings of various kinds, including the Music Festival of the State, held here each May.

The legislature placed all this matter in the hands of the commission, as it did that of erecting a new city hall, disposing of the present one. A new administration takes charge of the city affairs in May, and in every way the outlook is encouraging. New people are coming in from outside money, and more building is going on in Raleigh to-day than any other place in the State.

Raleigh is notable as an educational center, having twenty-nine schools of all degrees, and a total of 8,250 students, these including three universities, one the largest Baptist University or negroes in the world and another the largest Episcopal school for that race. The State A. & M. College is located here and this year will have 700 cadets. New buildings to the value of \$700,000 are to be erected this season, and a group of fourteen buildings now existing will hence have very extensive additions.

A great system of parking, covering an area of several miles, is the feature of the city to the westward, adjoining the city's own park of seventy acres.

### Center of Cotton Production.

Raleigh lies in the center of a very important cotton growing region, this county producing over 60,000 bales. The textile industries embrace cloth of many kinds, hosiery, underwear and thread. Cheap electric power has made small plants possible. Brick making and structural iron works are important industries and there are two veneer plants, the section being very well supplied with timber, hard and soft; including oak of various kinds, hickory, pine, gum, poplar, etc.

The population of the city consists of about 17,000 whites and 12,000 negroes. There is no more orderly place in the country and there was never a riot and never a lynching in the county or city. There are good libraries, owned by the State and the city, a museum, which has no superior outside of Washington; numerous public buildings, which are objects of much interest to visitors; a Confederate Soldiers' Home, and national and Confederate cemeteries.

### Kansas City Advances.

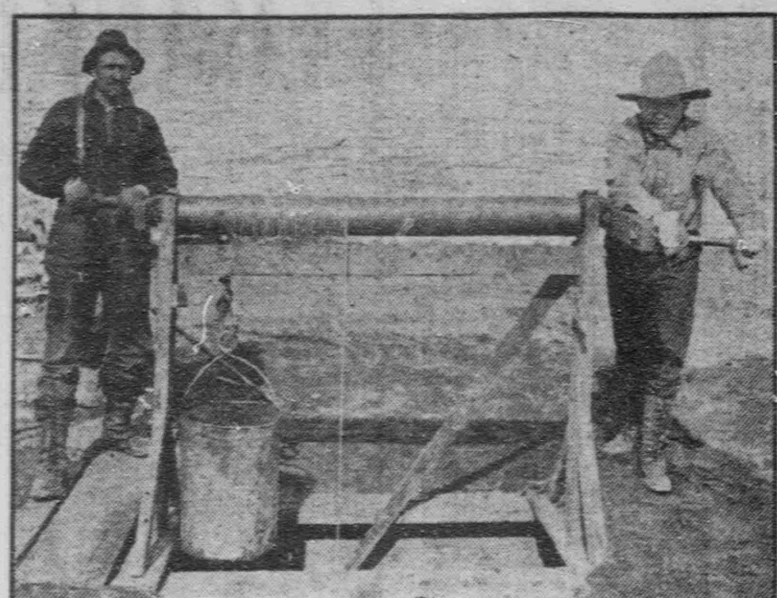
Kansas City, Mo., May 1.—Kansas City, Mo., has a population of 27,361. It stands sixth in the list of cities of the United States in bank clearings, with a total last year of \$1,839,555,000, and deposits aggregating \$121,375,000. The Manufacturers and Merchants' Association has just closed a municipal advertising campaign, and since the 1st of January, 1908, has located within her borders thirty-five manufacturing plants, with capital running from \$2,500 to \$500,000, all of which have been in active and successful operation, notwithstanding the panic of 1907. Kansas City has just inaugurated and established a heat line, with a paid-up capital of \$1,000,000, for the purpose of navigating the Missouri River with steel water-tight compartment boats.

### This Mining Town Grows.

Fuxico, Mo., May 1.—About forty new houses have been built, ranging from neat cottages to a large opera house and music hall. An iron mine, using a washer and crusher, just north of town has been opened from which a car of ore is shipped every day. Fuxico is a city of about 1,000 inhabitants, and now has electric light plant, telephone system, including many rural lines, four mills and factories.

M. G. HABY, Secretary Commercial Club.

## HERE IS SOMETHING DOING.



Copyright by F. H. Nowell.  
Old windlass with which George Carmack hoisted his first riches to the light of day.

## NATURAL RICHES CROWN THE SOUTH

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them in their whole history. To make the argument stronger, here is what they earned for the South in dollars and cents. It would have cost 7.5 mills per ton per mile to have shipped that 38,530,658 tons of freight by rail, yet, according to water rates ascertained from all sources, it only cost 1.5 mills to ship it by water, leaving 6 mills difference in favor of the water routes.

Assuming that the tonnage moved an average distance of 100 miles, there would be 3,853,065,900 ton-miles of freight, and if you multiply 6 mills, which is the saving by water, by this, you have \$23,968,900 saved in one year by the total expenditure of \$61,932,290 in keeping these rivers open.

JOHN A. FOSTER, Director.

National Rivers and Harbors Commission.

### South's Water Powers.

The water-power region of the South is a vast empire, great in natural advantages. The possibility, indeed the certainty, of development in the South is suggested in the following comparison between two great power sites, one where works of 100,000 horsepower are under construction on the Susquehanna River in Pennsylvania, the coal and iron State of the North, and the other on the Tennessee River in Alabama, the coal and iron State of the South.

Respectively, they have 27,400 and 29,000 square miles drainage area, 610,000 and 268,000 second feet, flood discharge, 2,700 and 8,500 second feet absolute minimum, flow 50 feet and 120 feet net head available for the turbines; the one has torrential floods and no forests about the headwaters; the other has relatively gradual rises and a forested water shed, all to the relative advantage of the Southern power.

But in respect to the industrial conditions, a circle of 3,600 square miles about the Pennsylvania site includes over 2,000,000 people and 750,000 horsepower in steam plants, and a circle of 7,500 square miles about the Alabama site includes less than 200,000 people and 70,000 steam horsepower. In short, the one section, as compared with the other, employs 10 times as many people and uses 22 times as much horsepower per square mile.

FRANK S. WASHBURN, Nashville, Tenn.

### Minerals of the South.

The position which the South occupies in the mineral industry is indicated by the accompanying table, in which is given the quantity and value of various mineral products for the year 1907 and the percentage of the entire production derived from these States:

Products.	Quantity.	Value, total.	P. C.
Pig iron, long tons.....	3,033,388	\$56,175,000	10.4
Iron ore, long tons.....	6,294,627	8,872,652	4.7
Bauxite, long tons.....	37,778	480,330	100.0
Glass, cases.....	12,008	29,670	6.2
Silver, ounces.....	295,361	24,138	6.7
Copper, pounds.....	29,133,751	4,033,713	2.5
Lead, short tons.....	64	64,024	0.2
Zinc, short tons.....	488,808	4,888,080	1.8
Coal, short tons.....	92,539,565	106,141,107	21.3
Natural gas.....	17,609,955	33,4	0.4
Petroleum, barrels.....	70,760,185	48,003,284	80.9
Clay products.....	7,758,825	7,758,825	11.7
Cement, barrels.....	1,814,470	2,221,335	4.0
Slate.....	925,361	382,119	3.0
Granite.....	2,581	8,646,400	12.2
Lime, short tons.....	475,520	1,825,549	14.4
Glass, short tons.....	18,747	241,362	12.3
Sand, molding, cu. yds.....	4,315,353	1,889,194	14.2
Fluor spar, short tons.....	2,068	133,871	6.6
Phosphate rock, long tons.....	2,528,770	10,630,328	9.8
Pyrite.....	153,021	487,906	8.4
Sulphur.....	1,650,664	520,869	7.1
Salt, barrels.....	45,382	128,138	4.2
Opium, short tons.....	281,811	89,456	0.5
Mineral paints, short tons.....	12,092	127,468	4.3
Asbestos, short tons.....	63	11,800	0.0
Asphalt, short tons.....	72,614	1,862,080	9.9
Fuller's earth, short tons.....	31,391	321,475	8.4
Manganese, long tons.....	5,901	62,769	9.1
Mica, short pounds.....	714,040	28,000	6.2
Mica, short tons.....	2,198	80,000	0.3
Monazite and zircon, lbs.....	348,132	66,800	100.0
Talc and soapstone, s. tons.....	31,302	717,700	46.9
Mineral water, gallons.....	9,467,294	1,644,517	20.9
Total.....		\$91,715,238	

A study of this table brings out some suggestive facts. The first is the great variety of the mineral products. Thirty-four are listed as produced in commercial quantities. The only important mineral products of the United States conspicuous by their absence from this list are anthracite coal, borax, and aluminum. The second notable fact is the number of important products of which the South has a practical monopoly. Among these are bauxite, the ore of aluminum, which has thus far been found in commercial quantities only in Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and Arkansas; sulphur, which is produced in such quantity from the Louisiana deposits that it has driven the Sicilian product from the market; phosphate rock, which except for the recently discovered and wholly undeveloped deposits of Utah and Idaho is known only in the Carolinas, Florida, and Tennessee; monazite, the mineral from which are obtained the elements necessary for the manufacture of 40,000,000 incandescent mantles annually and which occurs only in association with the crystalline rocks of the Southern Appalachian Mountains.

Other minerals of which the production is practically confined to the South are asbestos, fuller's earth, and manganese ore, while the Southern States produce more than one-third of the natural gas, petroleum, fluor spar, pyrite, barytes, asphalt, mica, talc, and soapstone.

DR. C. W. HAYES, Chief Geologist United States Geological Survey.

### Coal in the South.

In considering the coal resources of the South attention should be called to the fact that, owing to peculiar geographic conditions, coal from Pittsburgh can be floated down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and delivered to all river ports more cheaply than it can be carried by rail from the near-by Southern fields. From this cheapness of transportation Pittsburgh coal will always be largely used in the Mississippi River region, and so becomes in effect a very real and extremely important part of the coal resources of the South, even though mined beyond its borders.

The fortunate geographic distribution of our coal, making its easy distribution to all parts of the South, unfortunately also makes it easy to export, and rail-

ways have been built, and others are building, especially to deliver coal at the seaboard for exportation, and this movement will be wonderfully stimulated upon the opening of the Panama Canal a few years hence.

I believe it is against our wisest national policy to ship our coal away from home. Coal in more senses than one is power, and the foreign dollars for which we bargain away our fuel wealth will never quicken the pulse of trade or turn the wheels of industry as the coal itself would have done had we kept it and burned it at home. We might with far greater profit ship, if need be, to the outside world the things we had made by its use rather than the coal itself, or, after satisfying our own necessary requirements, we might rise to the higher duty of leaving the remainder undug as part of our posterity's birthright.

Prof. L. C. GLENN, Vanderbilt University.

### Forests of the South.

An analysis of the total of forest areas shows that in the Southern States there are 257,700,000 acres, or almost one-half the total forest area of the United States. The figures given by the Bureau of the Census for 1907 prove that the Southern States yielded somewhat more than one-half the lumber production of the entire country.

State.	Land area.	Forest area.	P. C.
Alabama.....	59,858,900	10,000,000	16.7
South Dakota.....	49,185,520	1,200,000	2
Tennessee.....	56,879,680	15,000,000	26
Texas.....	697,220	2,000,000	0.29
Utah.....	82,557,120	6,000,000	7.3
Vermont.....	5,829,360	2,500,000	43
Virginia.....	23,317,560	14,000,000	60
Washington.....	64,773,600	35,000,000	54
West Virginia.....	15,375,000	9,100,000	59
Wisconsin.....	35,502,800	16,000,000	45
Wyoming.....	62,492,160	10,000,000	16
Total.....	1,905,625,360	84,400,000	29

GIFFORD PINCHOT, Chief Forester.

### FARMS OF SOUTH RAISE FINE CROPS

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west Georgia can all be produced to greater advantage than at the present time.

Georgia has shown a strong tendency toward more diversified and more profitable agriculture.

North and South Carolina show the same diversity of soil conditions as Georgia. As in Georgia, the coastline region presents excellent opportunities for the production of winter truck crops having a high acreage value. In addition, there are extensive tracts of poorly drained swamps and savannas aggregating thousands of acres which are known to constitute the best corn soils east of the Allegheny Mountains. There have been numerous instances where the profits from a single year's crop have paid the cost of drainage and the initial price of the land.

### In the Piedmont Section.

Throughout the entire Piedmont section of Alabama, Georgia, South and North Carolina, and Virginia the rapid development of manufacturing, based upon the water power of that section, has caused exceptional growth in the population of manufacturing towns. Not over 25 per cent of the meat and not more than 15 per cent of the dairy products consumed by the manufacturing population are produced in the States where these towns are located. Throughout the Piedmont section there is almost an unlimited opportunity for increasing the dairy industry, the production of meat for home consumption, and raising vegetables and fruits for near-by city trade.

In Virginia about one-half of the land now held in farms may be classed as improved land. Great progress has been made within the past few years in the agricultural development of all sections of the State. The fruit industry in the mountain region has given Virginia an important world-wide reputation. Improved methods in tobacco culture are increasing the revenues derived from Virginia tobacco lands. In the eastern tidewater section, wherever additional transportation facilities have been supplied the production of garden vegetables and of fruits has greatly increased.

### Fruits in Kentucky.

In Kentucky and in Tennessee new agricultural industries are being introduced. Both peaches and cantaloupes flourish upon the soils of these States and extensive melon and peach shipments are made from sections where these products were unknown at the time of the last census. The development of the mountain lands in the eastern sections of both States has just begun, and splendid crops of sugar corn, green peas, potatoes, and other garden vegetables are produced on lands in the Cumberland plateau which ten years ago were considered worthless for any agricultural purpose.

The development of the apple industry in Arkansas and Southern Missouri is well known. It is not so well known that there are excellent rice lands in the central prairies of Arkansas and that Missouri may some day equal Kansas in the production of alfalfa upon her prairie lands.

The new State of Oklahoma has only begun her agricultural development. Here the climatic conditions are such that the cotton of the Southern States and the wheat and corn of the middle Northern States meet in the same region. Her upland soils are not only suited to the production of the great staple crops, but in many localities can be made to produce excellent crops of apples, peaches, and grapes.

Chief of Survey Work in the Bureau of Soils.

### Railroad Facilities Improve.

Columbiana, Ala., May 1.—Recent developments include the completion of a new county courthouse at a cost of about \$20,000. Several good residences have recently been built, and within the past month the Louisville and Nashville Railroad has put on a passenger train, which gives us connection with two northbound and two southbound passenger trains daily on the Alabama Mineral Railroad. As we have one train each way on the Southern, this gives us six passenger trains daily.

J. A. MACKNIGHT, Secretary Commercial Club.

## CARMACK NUGGET GOES TO MR. TAFT

Forms Handle of Button to Open Exposition.

### SOON TO REACH WHITE HOUSE

Golden Gem Found in Klondike River in August, 1896—Its Discovery Followed by Remarkable Series of Events Ending in Alaska-Yukon-Pacific World's Fair.

Seattle, Wash., April 24.—When, in August of 1896, George Carmack punched a hole through the frozen gravel and found a nugget on the bedrock of the Klondike River, he opened an empire for Canada and another for the United States. He started the greatest gold stampede the world has known; led many men to millions and many more to death; changed trade relations on the Pacific, and otherwise upset and rearranged the biggest affairs of the northern half of the Western Hemisphere.

As a result of that day's work Alaska and Yukon were filled with hardy men who have since sought out their secret riches, populated the waste places, and set the fabled North before the world as the land of future homes and opportunity. If Carmack had not found that fragment of treasure, there would be to-day no Dawson, no Fairbanks. There would be a great deal less than there is of Seattle and there would be no Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. The world would be poorer by many millions and its available supply of gold would be more than two hundred millions of dollars short of its present figure.

All in all, Carmack started something when he hit the pay on the Klondike, and what he started will never stop. It did not stop at that time when he had made sure beyond doubt that the riches of the North had been revealed to him.

### Spreads Story Abroad.

He stayed only long enough to pan out dust for a grub stake at Forty Mile, then the only "pay camp" in the British Northwest. With his two Indian helpers he left the claim and made a difficult journey to Forty Mile, and on his way told every one he met of the wealth that was waiting on the then unknown Klondike. From all over Alaska then came the stampede, and finally the word made its way out to the big "outside."

The Klondike rush will never be forgotten. It was one of the world's maddest spectacles and one of its greatest tragedies. Shipload after shipload of adventurers fared into the North and some ships there were that never returned. Gold-seekers by thousands fought their way across the barriers nature had raised against their treasure box and plunged down to the Yukon River, many to fortune, but more to disappointment and the abyss.

There is many a man mourned dead to-day by his family who is in Alaska still seeking the wealth that lured him there. There is many another there because all sheriffs are not good marksmen. There are tens of hundreds of individual tragedies rolled into the one big tragedy that resulted from Carmack's strike in the days of '96; there are romances that beat all fiction, but that will never go between the covers of a book.

### Carmack Makes Good.

Carmack profited by his discovery. He staked claims here and there, and wherever he staked one he found gold. When he returned to his camp from Forty Mile he went to work on a huge, if primitive scale, and shortly Alaska acknowledged its first millionaire. His two Indian associates, "Skookum Jim" and "Tagish Charles," followed in his footsteps and later dumped their millions into the fabled bank of Davy Crockett.

But not so Carmack. He cleaned up a fortune in 1900 and came "outside" to live in peace and plenty. He established his home in Seattle.

With him Carmack brought the nuggets that he had won out of the first two pans that he washed out of the Klondike bedrock. There were twenty-two of them in all, counting the one that he took with his bedrock pan, and they weighed about \$200.

These he clung to as his lucky pieces, but they are his no more, for they have gone forward to Washington as a gift to President Taft. The President has consented to press the button that will open the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition in June 1, 1909. Made from the first gold discovered and taken from the Klondike and presented by the discoverer, George W. Carmack.

The key has gone forward to Richard Ballinger, Secretary of the Interior, with the request that he present it to Mr. Taft, with a statement of its history and the good wishes of the donors.

On June 1 the wires will be cleared from the National Capital to Seattle, President Taft will tap the key of gold, and history and the world's fair will be an accomplished and eventful fact.

### Prosperity Reigns Here.

Owensboro, Ky., May 1.—We are in the midst of a very fine agricultural country and our farmers are in a more prosperous condition than ever before, with fine prospects for a good crop this year. Owensboro has a population of 23,000 is one of the most beautiful and prosperous cities in the South, and is most advantageously situated for manufacturing enterprises of many kinds. It has the advantage of being accessible to raw material, the cheapest steam fuel in the world, and splendid transportation facilities—the Ohio River and three railroads, with an outlet in prospect connecting with Rockport, Ind., which will give us a direct northern outlet. Owensboro owns its water and electric light plants, which furnish the cheapest and best water and light of any city in the country.

GEORGE H. COX, Secretary Business Men's Association.

## Reasonable Restrictions Govern Building Operations in Beautiful Chevy Chase.

It is by reason of these restrictions that Chevy Chase is and always will be the ideal suburban home section of Washington—that Chevy Chase property will continue to enhance in value, so that whether you buy in Chevy Chase for investment or to build, your interests are safeguarded.

## Read These Restrictions and You'll Realize How Reasonable They Really Are.

## In Chevy Chase, Md. In Chevy Chase, D.C.

1. All houses upon the premises hereby conveyed shall be built and used for residence purposes exclusively, except stables, carriage houses, sheds, or other outbuildings, for use in connection with such residences, and no trade, business, manufacture or sales, or nuisance of any kind shall be carried on or permitted upon said premises.
2. That no structure of any description shall be erected within 25 feet of the front line of said premises; and no stable shall be erected except on the rear of said premises. In the case of corner lots any line bordering upon any street, avenue, or parkway shall be considered a front line.
3. That no house shall be erected on said premises at a cost less than \$3,000.
4. That any house erected on said premises shall be designed for the occupancy of a single family, and no part of any house or of any structure appurtenant thereto shall be erected or maintained within five (5) feet of the side lines of lot hereby conveyed, nor within ten (10) feet of the nearest adjacent house.
5. Houses on Connecticut avenue fronts to cost \$5,000.
1. No apartment houses to be erected.
2. No stable to be erected except on rear end of lot.
3. Property shall not be used for manufacturing or mercantile purposes.
4. A building line established fifteen (15) feet back from the street line of lots on east and west streets shall be observed.
5. Only one dwelling will be allowed on each fifty-foot front lot (no rows) on Connecticut ave., and must cost not less than \$5,000. Houses on other streets must cost not less than \$3,500.

All above conditions to run with the land and purchaser to sign deed evidencing intention to be bound thereby.

We control the best propositions in Chevy Chase, and shall be glad to have you consult us if you contemplate purchasing either a home-site or a home in the suburb beautiful of Washington.

## Thos. J. Fisher & Co., Inc.,

Exclusive Agents,

738 Fifteenth Street Northwest.

'Phone Main 6830. After 5 P. M. 'Phone Main 6746y.

## CAPITAL WILL AID SOUTHERN GROWTH

Continued from Page One.

this city that he will obtain the assistance he needs to help him in becoming a useful unit in the industrial and commercial, social and educational revival going on in the United States to-day, and gathering momentum with every passing month.

### Strong Financial Center.

In another important sense Washington is equipped to exert an important beneficial influence upon the South. It has become the strongest financial center south of Mason and Dixon's line. The Capital's banking houses and trust companies have had remarkable growth, which at all times has been the wonder, not to say the envy, of other cities. In a place of comparatively small business and smaller manufacture, men from other places have wondered how Washington should be so strong financially. The answer lies in the gradual accumulations of the government employes, the possessions of the wealthy class which make Washington its home, and the savings of the business men, who find this city a profitable field for their operations. The aggregate of these resources amounts to as much as the products of a manufacturing and commercial city of the same size, and our financial institutions have been able to make use of the funds thus accumulated to such good purpose as to put its bank and trust company stocks among the best securities to be had in this country.

Washington is equipped at this moment with the necessary facilities and the money to finance large enterprises of any character which may be needed in the development of the South. That its moneyed resources in future will flow that way is not to be doubted. Many Southern banks already have correspondents in this city, and business between the cities of the South and Washington is a growing feature of local finance.

### HAS ARTESIAN WELLS.

Clarksdale, Miss., Drinks Good Water and Enjoys Fine Health. Clarksdale, Miss., May 1.—The health of our city is due to artesian wells and extensive sewerage system. We are the center of the good roads movement in this section, and our county can justly boast of having the finest roads in the whole delta.

### Increase in Building.

Winnfield, La., May 1.—In Winnfield and vicinity during the year there has been spent in construction \$1,500,000. The town boasts of a water plant just installed, a big brick hotel, and a new high school building that will accommodate 600 pupils, handsome residences costing from \$2,000 to \$5